

PA Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2021 to Sept 30, 2022]

This aggregated data is self-reported by the grantees and subgrantees in each state/territory.

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds					
	2018-V2-GX-0068	2019-V2-GX-0026	2020-V2-GX-0063	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00594-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00796-ASSI
Federal Award Amount	\$128,806,626.00	\$86,679,182.00	\$63,811,563.00	\$39,420,513.00	\$54,888,455.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$131,847,615.00	\$67,218,574.00	\$64,745,257.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	574	176	179	0	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	(\$3,040,989.00)	\$19,460,608.00	(\$933,694.00)	\$39,420,513.00	\$54,888,455.00

Subgrantee Organization Type					
The total number of subgrants represents all subgrants funded across all federal awards active during the reporting period. The number is not unique as there are subgrantee organizations that are continuously funded from each federal award.					
Type of Organization	2018-V2-GX-0068	2019-V2-GX-0026	2020-V2-GX-0063	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00594-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00796-ASSI
Government Agencies Only	74	30	36	0	0
Corrections	0	0	0	0	0
Courts	1	0	1	0	0
Juvenile Justice	6	3	3	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor	58	23	28	0	0
Other	9	4	4	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	500	146	143	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	67	18	18	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	6	3	3	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	114	27	27	0	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	77	21	20	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	36	13	13	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	28	9	8	0	0
Multiservice agency	127	37	36	0	0
Other	45	18	18	0	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	0	0	0	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0	0
Court	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence organization	0	0	0	0	0
Faith-based organization	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0	0

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Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0	0
Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	0	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Campus Organizations Only	0	0	0	0	0
Campus-based victims services	0	0	0	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Subawards	574	176	179	0	0

*This number is not unique across fiscal years as there are subgrantee organizations that are funded from multiple federal awards.

Subaward Purpose					
A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique					
	2018-V2-GX-0068	2019-V2-GX-0026	2020-V2-GX-0063	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00594-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00796-ASSI
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	516	174	179	0	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	95	3	0	0	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	5	0	0	0	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	0	0	0	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds					
A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique					
	2018-V2-GX-0068	2019-V2-GX-0026	2020-V2-GX-0063	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00594-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00796-ASSI
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	379	10	170	0	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	365	9	149	0	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	308	7	132	0	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	145	1	61	0	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	296	9	145	0	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	418	12	178	0	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements					
Priority Area	2018-V2-GX-0068	2019-V2-GX-0026	2020-V2-GX-0063	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00594-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00796-ASSI
Child Abuse					
Total Amount	\$22,086,427.00	\$10,382,039.00	\$10,383,047.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	17.00 %	12.00 %	16.00 %		
Domestic and Family Violence					
Total Amount	\$54,044,304.00	\$27,141,465.00	\$26,057,904.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	42.00 %	31.00 %	41.00 %		
Sexual Assault					
Total Amount	\$12,629,449.00	\$6,523,890.00	\$6,100,425.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	10.00 %	8.00 %	10.00 %		
Underserved					
Total Amount	\$39,541,042.00	\$23,171,039.00	\$22,203,158.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	31.00 %	27.00 %	35.00 %		

Budget and Staffing					
Staffing Information	2018-V2-GX-0068	2019-V2-GX-0026	2020-V2-GX-0063	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00594-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00796-ASSI

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Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	4501	2619	2732		
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	263311	101733	103483		
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	1407	576	529		
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	36153	17083	16889		

AGGREGATED SUBGRANTEE PERFORMANCE MEASURE DATA

Victimization Type						
Victimization Type	Number of Subgrantees Indicating Intent to Serve This Victim Type	Number of Individuals Who Actually Received Services Based on a Presenting Victimization				
		Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total	Per Quarter Average
Adult Physical Assault (includes Aggravated and Simple Assault)	88	6808	6277	6274	5878	6309
Adult Sexual Assault	104	3010	3358	3515	2997	3220
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	84	631	779	911	674	748
Arson	51	191	194	169	130	171
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	63	134	185	188	131	159
Burglary	65	1707	1529	1461	1741	1609
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	108	2479	2861	2888	2960	2797
Child Pornography	58	261	193	205	192	212
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	127	6337	7542	7884	6786	7137
Domestic and/or Family Violence	137	19933	20023	20396	20260	20153
DUI/DWI Incidents	63	1687	1476	1590	1487	1560
Elder Abuse or Neglect	81	631	618	651	603	625
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	55	49	35	33	21	34
Human Trafficking: Labor	66	38	50	96	84	67
Human Trafficking: Sex	79	133	153	172	183	160
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	63	1040	866	947	802	913
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	39	48	60	42	40	47
Kidnapping (custodial)	44	19	22	12	18	17
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	37	20	51	266	22	89
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	54	746	761	884	824	803
Robbery	62	1288	1140	1113	946	1121
Stalking/Harassment	90	1285	1437	1480	1384	1396
Survivors of Homicide Victims	78	3331	3492	4732	3077	3658
Teen Dating Victimization	74	97	137	125	105	116
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	59	6	3	3	10	5
Other	52	269943	267785	73725	265893	219336

Special Classifications of Individuals					
Special Classifications of Individuals	Number of Individuals Self Reporting a Special Classification				
	Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total	Per Quarter Average
Deaf/Hard of Hearing	167	177	220	216	1726
Homeless	1622	1789	1970	2050	16405
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	1188	1121	1264	1074	8242
LGBTQ	669	704	766	734	4778
Veterans	210	224	225	246	1942
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	2864	3298	3377	3200	28056
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	1424	1599	1688	1396	11382

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Other	0	0	0	0	1
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General Award Information		
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	222076	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	851161	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	140697	63.36 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	12909	5.81 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	5941	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	198	0.14 %
Asian	1107	0.79 %
Black or African American	22183	15.77 %
Hispanic or Latino	8059	5.73 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	0.08 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	48125	34.20 %
Some Other Race	1931	1.37 %
Multiple Races	2430	1.73 %
Not Reported	56547	40.19 %
Not Tracked	0	0.00 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	140697	
Gender Identity		
Male	30669	21.80 %
Female	82261	58.47 %
Other	550	0.39 %
Not Reported	27217	19.34 %
Not Tracked	0	0.00 %
Gender Total	140697	
Age		
Age 0- 12	11593	8.24 %
Age 13- 17	8405	5.97 %
Age 18- 24	10867	7.72 %
Age 25- 59	66814	47.49 %
Age 60 and Older	11492	8.17 %
Not Reported	31526	22.41 %
Not Tracked	0	0.00 %
Age Total	140697	

Direct Services				
Service Area	# of Subgrantees That Provided Services in This Category	# of Individuals/Contacts Receiving Services	Specific Service	Frequency of Service
A. Information & Referral	152	125417	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	67536
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	125566
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	38616
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	46136
			Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	826
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	698
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	5015
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	246839

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B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	143	74140	B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	3530
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	5430
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	1646
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	149
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	2644
			B10. Interpreter services	1959
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	125	75381	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	56119
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	56850
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	1493
			C4. Individual counseling	109321
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	21752
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	30584
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	1215
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	53	4232	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	122398
			D2. Transitional housing	20114
			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	547
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	129	584155	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	588979
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	18872
			E3. Assistance with restitution	24491
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	19773
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	14288
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	40189
			E7. Immigration assistance	3854
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	507
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	21
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	78052
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	18836			

ANNUAL QUESTIONS

Grantee Annually Reported Questions	
Question/Option	Count
Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Did the administrative funds support any education activities during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	102
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	17690
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	64
Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period.	

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The Pennsylvania State University provides online trainings for victim advocates at PCCD-funded programs and allied professionals whose work brings them into contact with crime victim populations. During this annual reporting period, the following courses were added to the website: Working with African American Victims of Crime Part 1 and Part 2 and Virtual Services to Victims and Survivors. The Access to Services Subcommittee under the Victims Service Advisory Committee developed three (3) Law Enforcement Notification documents for Law Enforcement to provide to victims of crime. The three (3) new options (full sheet one sided, full sheet double-sided, and postcard) each have the same information, however, are formatted in different ways for law enforcement to choose the easiest method for them to use the forms. These single page documents provide the necessary information to victims of crime in a trauma informed manner. The full sheet one sided documents have been specifically tailored with each county's victim service provider information and statewide contacts. This form is available in English, Chinese, Spanish, German, Korean, Russian, and Vietnamese on PCCD's website. Blank copies of the full sheet double-sided document is also available on the PCCD website in English, Chinese, Spanish, German, Korean, Russian, and Vietnamese. Additionally, blank postcards are available in English and Spanish. In addition to the law enforcement victims rights notification documents, the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association (PCPA) is developing a 5-minute video announcing the new information documents and law enforcements responsibilities to distribute basic victims rights information along with the Victims Compensation Application. The purpose of this training video is to continue the education of police officers on their role and agency requirements enumerated under the Crime Victims Act. This video is projected to be completed in late 2022.

Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.

A. PCCD provides a grant to the Pennsylvania District Attorney's Institute (PDAI) to carry out PCCD's statewide training project for victim service providers. PDAI coordinated six (6) different topical trainings: Homicide & DDRD Cases & the Role of the Victim Advocate; Cultural Responsiveness; Elder Justice & the Area Agency on Aging; Juvenile Restitution Rules Update; The Truth About Human Trafficking; Restitution Refresher & Discussion; Immigration & Social Services for Immigrant Victims of Crime; and SAVIN: VINEWatch. These training opportunities were for Victim/Witness program staff in District Attorney's offices and community-based victim service agencies to enhance the quality and effectiveness of services provided to crime victims in the Commonwealth as well as fulfill obligations to provide crime victims with the rights to which they are entitled under the Crime Victims Act. B. PCCD provides a grant to the Pennsylvania District Attorney's Institute (PDAI) to carry out the Pennsylvania automated victim notification system (PA SAVIN). As a victim of crime, this service provides free confidential notification regarding an offender's release, transfer or escape. The PA SAVIN service includes offenders under the supervision of county jails, state prisons, and state parole. PDAI provides training and technical assistance daily to prison staff, law enforcement officers, victim service agencies, and the general community. C. Three (3) Victim Services Foundational Academies were held in fiscal year 2021-2022. Attendance is mandatory for new victim service professionals providing direct services to victims. The foundational academy teaches participants to identify and understand their roles and job responsibilities as outlined by PCCD's Consolidated Victim Service Program Standards. Topics include, but are not limited to: 1. Advocacy skills 2. Communication 3. Counseling skills/Trauma Informed Service Delivery 4. Crisis Intervention 5. Mandated Reporting 6. Disabilities 7. Diversity and Cultural Competence 8. Ethics in Victim Services 9. Overview of the Criminal, Juvenile and Civil Justice system including the appeal process 10. Select trainings of types of victims served through the Victims Services Program 11. Self-care 12. Values clarification 13. Confidentiality 14. Victim's Rights D. KCIT held the following trainings: Simulation – Get Deployment Ready! o The first half of this training provides review of the Group Crisis Intervention Model, roles and procedures. The second half of the training provides live practice of skills with the specialized coaching and attention of a Certified KCIT Trainer. The overall goal is to assure confidence and competency so that you are ready for deployment. Group Crisis Intervention Training o Learn the Group Crisis Intervention (GCI) Model and become equipped with the skills to empower victims of trauma after a crisis. Group Crisis Intervention addresses the gap and the need that exists for a community to receive support after first responders leave and before beginning therapy. Validating Trauma o Participants will be able to identify a comprehensive meaning of trauma including commonly overlooked but powerful causes. Participants will be able to discuss how trauma lives in the body and how it affects the brain. Participants will be able to describe how to validate and normalize their clients experience with trauma education. Trauma Informed Death Notifications o Deliver a death notification using a trauma-informed protocol. Explain the preparation process needed to give a dignified death notification. Identify trauma reactions related to grief and loss. Community Care; The KCIT Response o KCIT fills a gap in the typical healing model by providing a second response in an effort to mitigate potential trauma impact and reactions. Spiritual o This training will look at spirituality as the distilled components shared and found in any faith tradition or community, which are meaning, purpose, and connection. Tools and practices will be given to develop these three components.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

A. Monitoring On January 1, 2022 PCCD implemented the updated Alternative Monitoring Plan that was approved on September 9, 2021 by OVC. This plan states that PCCD will continue to monitor using a risk assessment level in which low and medium-risk designations may be monitored virtually and high-risk designations will be monitored on-site. Please refer to last year's annual report for further details on the Alternative Monitoring Plan. B. Funding As a result of the significant reductions of deposits into the VOCA fund, a decision was made by the Victims Services Advisory Committee (VSAC) in November 2019, to forgo a new VOCA competitive funding announcement in 2020 and continue funding existing programs to maintain the expanded programs and service provision to victims that had been built. Funding continues to be monitored very closely. With the passage of the VOCA Fix Bill in August 2021, it alleviated the need to make any reductions to the subrecipients that were awarded grants from October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2023.

Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.

A Pitt student's initiative wants to help survivors of intimate partner violence be the leader in their own healing This article discusses intimate partner violence at two colleges in the Pittsburgh area. Teenagers and young adults may be vulnerable to intimate partner violence for a variety of reasons such as they are experiencing their first relationships and aren't sure of the signs or they have seen such abuse normalized at home. This story focused on how one survivor on intimate partner violence founded her own organization in order to provide the community information and resources to survivors with an end goal of trying to provide them everything she wished she could have had as victim. In this story, two VOCA funded programs were interviewed and provided additional information on how they support survivors of intimate partner violence by providing programming to local colleges as well as trainings with campus police. In addition, a task force was created this past may that includes attorneys, police officials and service providers to work on advancing reforms and policy changes while also examining domestic violence cases in Pittsburgh. State College Centre Safe's collaboration with local organizations leads to stronger voice for women This article discussed a VOCA funded program in the State College area and the partnerships and collaboration with other agencies they have formed over the years in order to help victims of crime as well members of the community. In addition, it speaks to how the agency recognized that it was unintentionally excluding male victims of crime. After the Jerry Sandusky case, the agency discovered that there were a lot of male survivors in the community but with their name being Women's Resource Center, they realized it was difficult for men to access services so they changed their name to be more inclusive of all types of survivors. PACA, Crime Victim Center to highlight real-life trauma, recovery in immersive performance This article discussed a VOCA funded agency that supports victims of assault, abuse, and other crimes spearheading a an immersive, multimedia experience that explores real-life stories of trauma, loss and recovery through The Trauma Project . The project entails local artists retelling their stories of trauma from real CVC clients who volunteered their stories. The retellings of the stories will be accompanied by videos, images, sights, and sounds to bring audiences into the victim's world.

Describe any coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims during the reporting period.

A. OVS continues aid in response to the Tree of Life Synagogue massacre in Pittsburgh. On October 27, 2018, a lone gunman entered the synagogue, opened fire, and killed eleven (11) and injured another six (6) individuals. Up to forty (40) people were worshipping inside the synagogue. The initial response to this purported hate crime was coordinated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). A Family Resource Center was established in the days following the shooting to meet critical needs of those inside the synagogue, the family members, and other individuals directly connected to the shooting. Among the parties comprising The Family Resource Center were PCCD's Office of Victim Services along with a local victim service agency in Pittsburgh. Since the shooting was deemed a federal crime, PCCD's Office of Victim Services has worked closely with federal partners which includes Victim Compensation Assistance. Almost four (4) years later, victims, family members, and the greater Pittsburgh community continue in their healing and recovery due to the events of October 27, 2018. Allied professionals have shared that many survivors feelings are manifested in generational trauma and by further incidences of hate and violence across communities and around the world. OVS continues to work with federal authorities via Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Grant funds awarded to Pennsylvania on May 6, 2020. Funds are sub-awarded to seven (7) organizations in Pittsburgh. Each grantee was monitored by OVS in FY 2021-2022. On June 2, 2021, OVS applied for a no cost extension of this funding. On September 6, 2022, OVS received approval of an eleven (11) month extension to September 30, 2023. The extension helps ensure that staffing and coordinated programming and services continue to be available. Currently, a trial is set for April 2023.

Please discuss the major issues in your state that either assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period.

LAP Over the last decade, Pennsylvania has been promoting the use of the Maryland Model of Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) as a strategy for decreasing domestic violence-related homicides across the state. For LAP, law enforcement participation is essential to program implementation and success. This is because law enforcement are trained to administer a questionnaire that quickly gathers information that helps identify victims at high risk for murder. Victims identified by law enforcement as high risk are then connected to the local domestic violence hotline for intensive safety planning and offering of direct services. Due to Pennsylvania's commonwealth system of government, law enforcement cannot be mandated to participate in LAP. Those who have participated in LAP have done so voluntarily. There are over 1,180 municipal law enforcement departments in Pennsylvania of which 432 participate in LAP. These departments range from small part-time agencies to large metropolitan police departments like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Those municipalities unable to provide full-time coverage are reliant on the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP) to fill the gap. According to data from the PSP, of the 2,561 municipalities in Pennsylvania, 1,287 have no local police force, making PSP responsible for all criminal, traffic and public safety proceedings. The PSP have not adopted LAP, making this lifesaving, evidence-based program unavailable in many rural areas of the state. LAP is available in every county however, not every department participates in LAP. Language Barrier It can be difficult for non-English speaking victims of crime to know what their rights are, what services are available to them and that they may be eligible for compensation. In early 2022 the Access to Services Subcommittee under the Victims Service Advisory Committee developed three (3) Law Enforcement Notification Brochures for law enforcement to provide victims of crime that provide the necessary information in a trauma informed manner. This information is available in English, Chinese, Spanish, German, Korean, Russian, and Vietnamese on PCCD's website and provides victims their rights, important local and state contact information to victim service providers, and information on the Victims Compensation Assistance Program (VCAP). VCAP

also revised their claim forms and translated them into the same languages. The VCAP claims forms were then attached to the corresponding Law Enforcement Notification Brochure. Passage of Act 77 On July 11, 2022, the Pennsylvania Governor signed Act 77 into law amending the Crime Victims Act. With the passing of Act 77 the law enforcement agency responding to or investigating an incident shall provide basic information on the rights and services available for crime victims and the availability of the crime victims compensation to the direct victim or, if appropriate, a member of the direct victim's family. The information shall be provided when the agency has first contact with the direct victim or, if appropriate, a member of the direct victim's family or as soon as reasonably possible. The information required under Act 77 shall be in a written notice in a manner or the Law Enforcement Notification developed by the Office of Victims Services. The law enforcement agency shall indicate on the police report that the information required under Act 77 was provided to the direct victim, or if appropriate, a member of the direct victim's family. Legal Standing for Victims Included with the passing of Act 77, was the provision for crime victims to have legal standing to assert and enforce any of the basic rights within the Crime Victims Act or afforded to the victim by law in a trial or appellate court or before an official body with jurisdiction over the victim's case. The recognition of legal standing is a significant and positive change for Pennsylvania's crime victims. By law, law enforcement personnel are the only personnel required to provide a victim their basic rights and information about crime victim compensation. To aid in meeting the requirements of Act 77 and the CVA, the Office of Victims Services has developed the Law Enforcement Victims Rights Notifications mentioned previously. In addition, three specific virtual trainings are being held in November 2022 to help attorneys and victim advocates understand how legal standing for crime victims affects their role as they work with victims.

Please describe ways that your agency promoted the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims during the reporting period.

A. PCCD highly encourages collaboration at the local level. Collaborative planning and establishing partnerships enhance and strengthens services to victims. As part of all VOCA funding announcements, all applicants are required to describe how they currently collaborate with other victim service providers and community partners. VOCA funding requires subrecipients to collaborate with other victim service providers and community partners. PCCD's Consolidated Victim Service Program Standards contains a Collaboration with Community Agencies Standard in which subrecipients shall develop and maintain partnerships with other community agencies that provide services to victims of crime to ensure that victims have the best access to services and to avoid duplication of services. B. VOCA subrecipients provide information pertaining to coordination efforts on their annual reports to PCCD. Many of the victim service agencies receiving VOCA are involved with their county's Criminal Justice Advisory Boards (CJAB's). CJABs use a collaborative approach to formulate justice planning and innovative problem solving within all aspects of the Criminal Justice System. Pennsylvania has CJABs in all of its 67 counties.

Please describe any notable activities at the grantee level during the reporting period that improved delivery of victim services.

A. Pennsylvania continues to promote the use of the Maryland Model of Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) by law enforcement agencies across the state. The Lethality Assessment Program is a nationally recognized, evidence-based program with demonstrated success in strengthening partnerships between law enforcement and domestic violence service providers, connecting victims of intimate partner violence with life-saving services and reducing domestic violence fatalities. Under LAP, officers are trained to administer a screening tool to help identify victims at high risk of homicide. Officers offer to connect high danger victims immediately with the county domestic violence program for intensive safety planning and information about direct services. This year, 2022, marks the ten-year anniversary of LAP implementation in Pennsylvania. When started in 2012, LAP was piloted with 12 counties, 12 domestic violence programs and 19 law enforcement agencies. To date, LAP encompasses 51 counties, 48 county domestic violence programs and 432 law enforcement agencies. During the last decade, 36,558 LAP screens were administered to victims by participating law enforcement agencies. Of these victims, 70% screened in as high danger. Of these identified high danger victims, 54% agreed to speak with a domestic violence hotline advocate for immediate safety planning and information about direct services while 64% of high danger victims went on to access domestic violence services. B. A collaborative initiative amongst state funders has provided all victim service programs a streamlined, standardized data collection, reporting and outcomes system called Efforts to Outcome (ETO). The importance of data collection is recognized as integral to the work of victim service providers. Accurate data not only paints a picture of the amazing work victim service providers are doing and give a more realistic image of the impact of violent crime, but it also aids in the ability of organizations to assess and enhance the effectiveness of programs. All victim service programs that receive PCCD (VOCA), Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence (PCADV) or Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR) funding now provide funder reports as well as outcome data through ETO. PCCD, PCAR, and PCADV continue to work collaboratively on enhancements to ETO. Virtual user group meetings are held quarterly to engage with ETO Users and provide them with information on the most recent improvements in addition to providing training opportunities to assist them in leveraging the enhanced features that ETO has to offer. Domestic violence agencies receiving HUD funding have been given the opportunity to install the HMIS Program into their ETO Sites. PCCD continues with weekly phone calls with Social Solutions and monthly meetings with PCAR and PCADV to stay abreast of any ETO issues and concerns. C. Over the past year, OVS has worked on making improvements to the statewide victim satisfaction survey that VOCA funded agencies have been using since 2011. Under the continued support of a researcher from Indiana University of Pennsylvania, progress continues with the restructuring and reformatting of the Empowerment & Satisfaction Questionnaire – Long Form (ESQ-LF). The restructured survey will honor the original intent of the ESQ-LF but also reflect the changes Pennsylvania has seen in VOCA funded agencies and address the common criticisms of the existing ESQ-LF. Progress includes developing specific survey questions directly linked to the precise types of service(s) a crime victim receives. Satisfaction questions will be asked of all respondents regardless of the service type, however, the remainder of the survey questions are customized based on the types of services received from the following categories: Housing; Counseling/Therapy; Legal System Support; Medical System Support; Immigration Assistance; and Victim Compensation Assistance. Qualtrics has been identified as the digital platform for the new survey. Survey respondents will access the survey through an electronic link and complete it in Qualtrics. (Paper copies will be made available to individuals who cannot access it electronically.) PCCD has begun holding weekly meetings with Qualtrics for training and project implementation purposes. Researchers are currently identifying victim service agencies to include in the pilot testing of the new survey. The pilot agencies will be asked to distribute the survey to victim service recipients during the three-month testing phase. The testing phase will help determine the strengths and weaknesses of the survey and the digital platform. It will provide opportunity to determine if additional revisions to the survey are needed.

Please discuss each priority (i.e., child abuse, domestic assault, sexual assault, and underserved) in which VOCA funds have been used to assist crime victims during the reporting period

Domestic Violence: A local domestic violence center was called by a local police department one night after a woman was viciously attacked, strangled, and shot at by her boyfriend. The victim was receiving medical attention at a local hospital and the advocate responded out in-person to the hospital to provide the victim with safety planning, resources, and options for supports. The victim was terrified for the safety of her parents and herself as the abuser had not been located at the time. The advocates worked with the local police department to find and contact the family to ensure that they were safe and worked on developing a safety plan for the victim. Since the abuser was not located, they were able to enter the victim into shelter so that she could stay safe for a few days until he was found and arrested. Because the victim could not go back to her apartment and the abuser had destroyed her phone, the advocate worked with her on obtaining much needed supplies to include clothing, food, toiletries and other items that she needed. They assisted her in obtaining a temporary protection from abuse order and attended the preliminary hearing with her once the abuser was arrested. Also, because she worked with the abuser, she had to leave her job, so they were able to provide her with emergency financial assistance when times were tough. They also connected her with our counseling department to help deal with the trauma she was experiencing from the whole ordeal. Sexual Assault A survivor reported abuse they experienced throughout their childhood and then began receiving individual counseling services. The survivor requested the counselor to accompany them throughout the legal process as well. During the months leading up to the sentencing hearing, the survivor made tremendous progress and felt empowered to read their impact statement during the hearing. The counselor assisted the survivor in writing their impact statement and that counselor was asked to stand with the survivor while they read their impact statement. The survivor shared one of the most empowered statements the counselor had ever heard and was honored to be standing next to them. This was made possible in part by the wonderful working relationship between the local non-profit and the victim witness agency. Child Abuse A ten-year old had been a victim of sexual abuse for more than three years when she was referred to the local CAC by the police. The abuser was her 20-year-old stepbrother who frequently babysat her and used it as an opportunity to abuse her. The CAC's forensic interviewer was able to make the child comfortable and safe enough to talk about the abuse that occurred over the years. The interview was recorded so she would only have to tell her story once while an SVU officer and DHS Special Investigator observed thru a two-way mirror. A family advocate met with the victim's mother and explained the services that were available in which it was decided the child would attend in-house trauma therapy. The child was also able to see a doctor at the agency instead of having to travel to the hospital. The child had many therapy sessions and developed coping mechanisms to help with her anxiety. Her anxiety started to return as the possibility of testifying in court loomed overhead. The therapist recommended that the child and her mother attend a support group in which other children were experiencing similar feelings as well as parents who were trying to support their children. The group made grounding stones to hold while they testified with a few words on the stone intending to bring them strength while they faced their abuser in court. A few weeks later the child, mother and family advocate attended court in which the child held her grounding stone and gave a strong testimony. After the hearing both the child and mother had an abundance of gratitude for the VSP team. Underserved A local Area Agency on Aging has been working with an older adult who has been a long-time victim of physical and emotional abuse as well as financial exploitation at the hands of her daughter. The agency worked with the victim to assist in obtaining a PFA and having criminal charges and conviction of the perpetrator. The agency initiated home and community-based services with a home health aide and home delivered meals. They are also working with her to make safety improvements in her home. Additionally, they have assisted the victim with safeguarding her finances. They are working closely with the Assistant District Attorney to monitor the daughter's case so a safety plan can be initiated prior to her release from incarceration. The agency is continuing to advocate for the victim and ensuring she is receiving the medical follow-up she needs as well as the emotional support and safeguards that will allow her to remain in the community and avoid revictimization.

Please briefly describe efforts taken to serve Victims of Federal crime during the reporting period.

Office for Victims of Crime - Performance Measurement Tool (PMT)

The City of Pittsburgh, surrounding communities, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania continue to recover from the October 27, 2018 Tree of Life Synagogue massacre. On that day, a lone gunman entered the synagogue, opened fire, and killed eleven (11) and injured another six (6) individuals. Up to forty (40) people were worshipping inside the synagogue at the time. The initial response was coordinated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). A Family Resource Center was established in the days following the shooting to meet critical needs of those inside the synagogue, the family members, and other individuals directly connected to the shooting. Among the parties comprising The Family Resource Center were PCCD's Office of Victim Services along with a local victim service agency in Pittsburgh. Since the shooting was deemed a federal crime, PCCD's Office of Victim Services has worked closely with federal partners which includes Victim Compensation Assistance. OVS continues to work with federal authorities via Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Grant funds awarded to Pennsylvania on May 6, 2020. Funds are sub-awarded to seven (7) organizations in Pittsburgh who, together, have formed the 10/27 Healing Partnership. Organizations receiving these funds are: The three (3) synagogues, Dor Hadash, New Light, Tree of Life, the Jewish Community Center, the Jewish Family and Children's Services of Greater Pittsburgh, the Jewish Federation of Greater Pittsburgh, and Center for Victims. On June 2, 2021, OVS applied for a no cost extension of this funding. On September 6, 2022, OVS received approval of an eleven (11) month extension to September 30, 2023. The extension helps ensure that staffing and coordinated programming and services are available as the trial approaches which is presently set for April 24, 2023.

Please identify any emerging issues or notable trends affecting crime victim services in your state during the reporting period.

A. Human Trafficking According to the National Human Trafficking Hotline Data report, the hotline received more than 900 calls about human trafficking in Pennsylvania in 2020, making reports from Pennsylvania the 9th highest in the nation. Despite this, Human Trafficking remains an underreported crime as most survivors do not recognize they are a victim, think they won't be believed, and may have co-occurring issues such as substance use and mental health issues that serve as barriers. Since enacting its first state Human Trafficking Law in 2015, Pennsylvania is steadily making progress in ensuring that the public as well as court, criminal and juvenile justice, healthcare, victim service and social service professionals understand what human trafficking is so that more victims can be recognized. More Pennsylvania counties are developing specific Human Trafficking Task forces with the help of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape and the Human Trafficking Capacity Building Center directed by Futures without Violence. Since 2015, Pennsylvania has enhanced its response to victims, introducing a Safe Harbor Law for juvenile victims of trafficking. The Safe Harbor law's purpose is to ensure that juvenile victims of trafficking receive a protective response through social services and law enforcement instead of automatic prosecution and/or incarceration. Additionally, Pennsylvania has passed legislation that establishes a process whereby victims of sex trafficking can legally vacate their criminal records if those charges came about as a result of force, fraud and/or coercion by a trafficker. Vacatur leads to more opportunities for housing supports, education, employment. B. Elderly Victims and People with Disabilities According to a report by the Pennsylvania Department of Aging (PDA), it is estimated that by the year 2030, 27.5% of all Pennsylvanians will be over age 60. That equates to one third of the state's population. Over the past five years, PDA's Protective Services Office has noted increasing reports of elder abuse. In 2015, there were 24,413 cases. By 2018, that number had grown to 36,101, with financial exploitation consistently being the fourth most substantiated form of elder abuse in Pennsylvania. C. Limited English Proficient (LEP) victims Pennsylvania's Statewide Victims Services Advisory Committee (VSAC) and Pennsylvania's Statewide STOP Formula Grant Implementation Planning Committee both recognize the importance of growing and sustaining culturally competent, trauma informed services. While Pennsylvania's majority population continues to be white and English-speaking, there are geographic areas of the state where the population of culturally and linguistically specific populations is growing. To this end, the VSAC approved a new standard for victim service providers in Pennsylvania on Cultural Competence. All providers, regardless of the geographic location in the state, must meet this standard. D. Gun Violence in Philadelphia Philadelphia has experienced an unprecedented number of gun violence cases in the past two years. Victim service agencies in Philadelphia are stretched thin as they try to respond to the needs of families who are the surviving members of homicide victims. Relocation assistance has been a large request as victims' families try to relocate to escape further violence and retribution. Relocation assistance funding can only stretch so far. The majority of victim service funding goes to support personnel within victim service agencies and resources earmarked for victim relocation assistance are depleted rapidly. This surge in gun violence is paying a toll on the capacity of victim service agencies as direct service providers are experiencing vicarious trauma and burnout. On September 1, 2021, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) announced it was accepting applications for funding under the FY 2021 Gun Violence Reduction Grant Program. The primary purpose of the program is to provide funding to support effective, community-based strategies to prevent and reduce gun violence in areas of Pennsylvania with the highest rates of shootings, homicides, and firearm-related crime. These projects are up-to-33-month projects with a start date of October 1, 2021 and an end date of June 30, 2024. The goals of the FY 2021 Gun Violence Reduction Grant Program are to: Promote immediate safety for individuals living and working within neighborhoods in the City of Philadelphia and other municipalities in Pennsylvania experiencing high rates of gun violence; Support effective, community-designed and community-led strategies to decrease shootings and increase public safety in the short and long term; and Prioritize support for nonprofit organizations working at the neighborhood and community levels to prevent and reduce gun violence, especially those that have not previously received funding from PCCD.

Please briefly outline any staffing retention issues that your victim assistance program has and why these issues may occur during the reporting period.

Staff who have left over the past few years have left due to relocating out of state; promotions within the program; or through other promotional opportunities. When staff have left, we have been able to fill the positions relatively quickly without issue.

Please explain your state process to publicize its victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime during the reporting period.

Prior to a VOCA funding solicitation being released, an article is always included in the OVS Newsletter to inform of the upcoming release and encourage applications. In addition to soliciting applicants to apply for funding, PCCD announces all funding opportunities on its website <http://www.pccd.pa.gov/Funding/Pages/default.aspx> and interested applicants can subscribe to receive email notifications via Egrants, when funding opportunities are available.

Please explain how your state is able to direct funding to new/underserved populations during the reporting period.

The competitive VOCA projects that were being funded thru September 30, 2020 were focused on services to meet the needs of underserved populations and address emerging forms of victimization. Specifically, areas of priority that have encouraged the development of services to meet the needs of underserved populations included: A. Emergency Civil/Legal Services B. Credentialed Therapists C. Services for Victims of Human Trafficking D. Sexual Violence Protection Orders E. Increasing/Strengthening Services for Elderly Victims of Crime F. Child Advocacy Centers G. Services/Programs for Victims of Crime Who are Young Men of Color H. Services for Victims with Mental Illness I. Services for Victims with Low English Proficiency J. Services/Programs for the Homeless K. Mobile Service Provision particularly in areas where public transportation is sparse or non-existent. All of these competitive projects were designed to: Maintain core direct services Expand or enhance service provision Increase the diversity and scope of services available New services to fill gaps in service delivery Provide services to underserved/unserved victim populations The competitive VOCA solicitations have enabled Pennsylvania, during this reporting period, to increase the diversity of direct services available to crime victims in communities across Pennsylvania. It also has enabled communities to identify underserved populations of crime victims within their borders and fund victim service providers to serve those individuals. In the spring 2020, the Office of Victim Services announced a \$171 million dollar, three (3) year VOCA Funding Announcement that sustained projects in good standing arising from the 2016 and 2018 competitive and non-competitive, funding announcements to continue to support underserved populations and to bridge gaps in service provision. This announcement provided funding to some of Pennsylvania's most vulnerable victim populations through September 2023.

Please explain how your program is able to respond to gaps in services during the reporting period.

The Victims Services Advisory Committee (VSAC), as part of their strategic planning, identified as a goal to ensure statewide access to core services for victims of crime. The Access to Services Subcommittee was established to look at the needs of victims statewide are being addressed. This Subcommittee continues to meet and use relevant information available from the previous needs assessments that were conducted. Additionally, at each quarterly VSAC meeting, a portion of time is dedicated to continuing to review strategic planning efforts to identify and determine what, if any, gaps exist. As VOCA funding is available, VSAC prioritizes the funding to ensure current core services are being provided and then at the gaps in services that can be addressed using the funding available.

Please list and explain any outcome measure(s) that are reported to the governor, legislature, or other state entity during the reporting period.

As part of the annual report submitted to the Governor's office, PCCD reports that VOCA funding is utilized to provide direct services to help victims of crime to cope with the physical, emotional and financial needs associated with crime and help them stabilize their lives in the aftermath of trauma. In addition, PCCD reports on the number of victims served on an annual basis.